

Guenée's type and of Grote's *sexatilis*. I have no note as to whether the type of *infusa* lacks them, and they occasionally exist in Manitoba specimens, but it was not on their absence that the supposed species was based. The costa is not usually very contrasting and occasionally the t. p. line is very indistinct, so I suppose Smith's name should stand for a rather small form possessing these characters, which are not characteristic of the prairie race as a whole.

I have a female taken here on September 2nd, 1907, to which the varietal name seems applicable, and have seen a male of the species taken at Lethbridge by Mr. Wallis on August 8th, 1912.

It is practically impossible to distinguish some Manitoba females from some of that sex of British *obelisca* Hbn. in my possession, though North American males appear to have finer antennal serrations than males of *obelisca*.

634. **E. colata** Grt.—I saw a male in Smith's collection labelled "Laggan, 6,800 ft.," presumably from Bean. A male taken by Mrs. Nicholl at 8,000 ft. on Wilcox Peak is in the British Museum, and is evidently the same species as the female type there from Mt. Hood, Oregon. A third male, in splendid condition, was taken by Mr. Sanson on the summit of Sulphur Mt., Banff, about 7,200 ft. The species appears to be more closely allied to *mollis* than to *divergens*, with which Grote associated it.

(To be continued.)

SOME CHALCIDOID HYMENOPTERA FROM NORTH QUEENSLAND.

BY A. A. GIRAULT, NELSON (CAIRNS), AUSTRALIA.

(Continued from page 20.)

Family ELASMIDÆ.

Genus *Elasmus* Westwood.

1. *Elasmus margiscutellum*, n. sp.

Female.—Length 1.70 mm.

Dark metallic green, the distal margins of mesopostscutellum and the scutellum margined with lemon yellow. Sides of thorax and legs black, the tegulæ, knees, tarsi and distal half or less of intermediate and cephalic femora pale yellowish white, the antennæ

brownish. Abdomen with base concolorous transversely and also the distal fourth, the rather long intervening portion orange yellow marked along each side (from both dorsal and ventral aspects) with a longitudinal row of from 3 to 4 black dots. Wings subhyaline. Mandibles with eleven teeth, the first two large, the others minute. First ring-joint very short. First funicle joint longer than the pedicel, the distal one only slightly longer than the pedicel but longer than any of the club joints.

Male.—Not known.

Described from one female captured by sweeping the forest growths on Mount Pyramid (1500—2500 feet), June 2, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat.—Australia—Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type.—The above female on a tag and a slide with the head.

2. *Elasmus orientalis*, n. sp.

Female.—Length 1.57 mm.

Like *pallidicornis* Girault, but the antennal concolorous with the body, the scape (except slightly above) pale brown and the cephalic tibiae are white; also the knees. Moreover, the funicle joints are subequal, all distinctly longer than wide and each a little longer than the pedicel.

Male.—Not known.

Described from one female captured by sweeping in a jungle, May 18, 1913 (A. P. Dodd).

Habitat.—Australia—Kuranda, Queensland.

Type.—The above specimen on a card or tag.

Family CHALCIDIDÆ.

CHALCITELLINI.

Genus *Chalcitelloides* Girault.

1. *Chalcitelloides nigrithorax*, n. sp.

Female.—Length 2.60 mm.

Black but like the type species (*nigriscutum*) except that only the scape, pedicel and first four funicle joints are red; abdomen blood red, but black above and along upper half of each side (a little proximad of middle), the petiole black; tegulae and legs (except coxae) blood red, the hind femur with a long rounded black spot centrally. Antennae 11-jointed. Fore wings lightly stained.

Funicle joints after the first wider than long, the rather indistinctly sutured first club joint shorter than the other joint of that part; joints of funicle widening distad, the flagellum clavate. Punctures of thorax not densely confluent, separated. (Median carina of propodeum not seen distinctly).

Male.—Not known.

Described from one female captured from a window, November 4, 1912.

Habitat.—Australia—Proserpine, Queensland.

Type.—The above specimen on a tag and a slide bearing the head, a fore and a hind leg.

The antennæ of this genus were originally described as being 10-jointed, but a re-examination of the type, shows that its club is 2-jointed, the black portion being the distal or second joint.

Family AGAONIDÆ.

Genus *Agaon* Dalmar.

1. *Agaon nigriventre*, n. sp.

Female.—Length 2.20 mm., excluding ovipositor, which is exerted for a length about equal to that of the abdomen.

Orange yellow, the posterior margin of the head, flagellum, all of the abdomen except at base, an hour-glass shaped marking down meson of pronotum and cephalic part of scutum (a smaller end cephalad; shaped like an inverted egg-cup), a stripe across apex of thorax (about apex of scutellum), the tegulæ and a dot in a line longitudinally with them, cephalad (opposite the apex of the egg-cup-shaped marking) jet black; also the valves of the ovipositor. Agreeing with all the characters of the genus as given by Ashmead, but the mandibles bidentate at apex (but four teeth or even five in all), the antennæ 9-jointed without a ring-joint, the scape hemispherically dilated (foliaceously). First and second funicle joints subequal, longer, longer than the pedicel, which is subequal to the distal funicle joint. Postmarginal vein longer than either marginal and stigmal, the latter shortest. Wings hyaline. Body glabrous.

Male.—Unknown.

Described from one female received from the South Australian Museum, Adelaide, mounted on a card labelled "A. M. Lea."

Habitat.—Australia—Mount Tambourine, Queensland.

Type.—The above specimen, the head on a slide.

Family PTEROMALIDÆ.

SPHEGIGASTEINI.

Eurydinotomorpha, new genus.

Female.—Closely allied with *Eurydinotella* Girault but the abdomen is long, pointed conic-ovate, the second segment occupying only about a fifth (or slightly more) of the surface, the abdomen longer than the head and thorax united. Postmarginal vein very long, over twice the length of the stigmal. First funicle joint longest, longer than the pedicel. Propodeum with abbreviated median and lateral carinæ. Parapsidal furrows a little over half complete. Second abdominal segment nearly four times the length of the third, the fourth nearly twice the length of the third, subequal to segment 5, segment 6 a little longer than 4 and 5 while 7 is apparently as long as, or longer than, 2. Petiole distinct, but short. Caudal margin of abdominal segments straight. The genus has the habitus of *Sympiesis* of the Eulophidæ.

Male.—Not known.

Type.—The following species.

1. **Eurydinotomorpha pax**, n. sp.

Female.—Length 3.00 mm.

Metallic shining blue, the abdomen æneous green, purple dorsad, the wings hyaline, the venation tarsi, tips of tibiæ and scape pale yellow, the femora and tibiæ reddish brown, the coxæ concolorous. Pedicel and first ring-joint suffused with pallid. First club joint forming over half the club, subequal to the third funicle joint which is a fourth longer than the pedicel. Short white hairs on mesoscutum giving an effect somewhat as is common with species of *Catolaccus*. Head and thorax reticulated, the propodeum more densely so, the network smaller, the abdomen finely so. Funicle and club black.

Male.—Unknown.

Described from one female captured by sweeping in jungle, October 28, 1911.

Habitat.—Australia—Babinda (near Cairns), N. Queensland.

Type.—The above specimen on a tag and a slide with hind legs and the head.

Family MISCOGASTERIDÆ.

PIRENINÆ.

Erotolepsiella, new genus.

Female.—Running to *Erotolepsia* Howard, but the stigmal and postmarginal veins extremely long, subequal, each over three-fourths the length of the marginal, the antennal pedicel somewhat shorter than the solid club, the eyes naked or nearly so. There is a single ring-joint and the first funicle joint is subquadrate and narrower than the others, the second and third joints longest. Fore wings banded. Cephalic femur somewhat swollen, but simple. Mandibles tridentate. Parapsidal furrows complete, delicate. Abdomen pointed conic-ovate, the second segment longest but occupying only about a third of the surface, its caudal margin entire. Propodeum with a neck but with no carinæ, rugose, the scutellum with a not very distinct cross-furrow before apex. Abdomen with a short, stout petiole. Antennæ 11-jointed. With the habitus of the Pteromalidæ.

Male.—Unknown.

Type.—The following species.

1. ***Erotolepsiella bifasciata***, n. sp.

Female.—Length 1.80 mm.

Purplish brown, the tip of the abdomen ringed narrowly with white, the distal part of metathorax and the short abdominal petiole also white. Legs concolorous; the tarsi yellowish white, the antennæ concolorous. Fore wings with two conspicuous black-brown bands across them, the first narrow and from the bend of the submarginal vein, the second very broad and from the stigmal vein. Thorax punctate.

Male.—Not known.

Described from a single female captured by sweeping in jungle, October 28, 1911.

Habitat.—Australia—Babinda, North Queensland.

Type.—The above specimen on a tag and a slide with the head and posterior tibia.

Family CALLIMOMIDÆ.

MEGASTIGMINÆ.

Genus *Neomegastigmus* Girault.1. *Neomegastigmus collaris*, n. sp.

Female.—Length 1.35 mm., excluding the ovipositor, which is about equal to the abdomen in length.

Like *lividus*, but the ovipositor is shorter and the pronotum pale orange yellow; also the legs are whiter, not pale lemon yellow. The scutellum is uniformly sculptured in both species, like the rest of the mesonotum. Also the head is dark orange yellow. Abdomen subsessile.

Male.—Not known.

Described from a single female captured by sweeping in open forest (grasses), March 11, 1912.

Habitat.—Australia—Thursday Island, Torres Strait.

Type.—The above specimen on a tag, the head on a slide.

2. *Neomegastigmus petiolatus*, n. sp.

Female.—Length 1.95 mm., excluding the black exerted valves of the ovipositor, which are about two-thirds the length of the abdomen.

Orange yellow, the abdomen (its short, distinct petiole pallid), propodeum and distal third of scutellum purplish black. Fuscous spot from stigma large, nearly a band across the wing. Caudal margin of segments 2-4 of abdomen incised at meson, the incision large, wide on segment 2, minute on segment 4. Cephalic legs (femur and distad) pale the others concolorous with the abdomen, but all tarsi pale, the antennæ straw yellow; funicle joints all shorter than the pedicel. Thorax densely reticulated and transversely lineolated.

Male.—Not known.

Described from one female captured by sweeping lantana and other bushes in a field near town, October 21, 1911.

Habitat.—Australia—Mackay, Queensland.

Type.—The above specimen on a tag and a slide bearing the head.

3. *Neomegastigmus lividus* Girault.

One female by sweeping lantana and other bushes in a meadow near the town of Mackay, Queensland, October 21, 1911.

IDARNINÆ.

Genus *Philotrypesis* Foerster.1. *Philotrypesis longiventris*, n. sp.

Female.—Length 2.75 mm., exclusive of the ovipositor. Brownish black, the legs including the coxæ yellowish brown, the wings hyaline; sides and venter of abdomen yellowish brown. Scape concolorous with the legs, the flagellum black, the black pedicel subequal to the first funicle joint, the next two (joints 2 and 3) funicle joints subequal, each a little shorter than 1; distal funicle joint a little longer than each of the three club joints. Clypeal area yellow. Mandibles bidentate. Body, including propodeum and abdomen, finely scaly, the propodeum without a median carina.

Male.—Unknown.

Described from one female captured by sweeping in a jungle pocket, June 4, 1913.

Habitat.—Australia—Nelson (Cairns), Queensland.

Type.—The above specimen on a tag, the head on a slide.

Genus *Sycoscaptella* Westwood.1. *Sycoscaptella angela*, n. sp.

Female.—Length 2.26 mm., excluding the black ovipositor, which is nearly as long as the body.

Deep pinkish orange, the wings hyaline, the legs and scape concolorous, the flagellum dusky. Three transverse black spots across meson of abdomen, the first smallest, all more or less triangular; also a black dot at meson, apex of fifth segment and which is nearly joined to the narrow black dorsal surface of the (following) two produced or tubular segments of which the second is shorter. Postmarginal vein longer than the stigmal. Propodeum with three delicate sulci at meson, separate, the scutellum simple, but both it and the scutum with a median longitudinal impression. Thorax finely reticulated. Antennæ 13-jointed, three ring and club joints, the funicle joints only slightly longer than wide and more or less equal. Mandibles bidentate.

Male.—Unknown.

Described from one female captured by sweeping in forest, November 6, 1912.

Habitat.—Australia—Ayr, Queensland.

Type.—The above specimen on a tag and a slide with the head.